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**Published by the Alma Mater Society
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VOL. XXXVI.

OCTOBER 21st, 1908.

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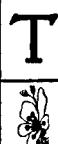
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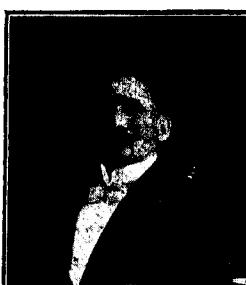
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Subscription rates: \$1.00 per year in advance for subscribers in Canada; \$1.25 per year in advance for United States subscribers. Advertising rates on application.

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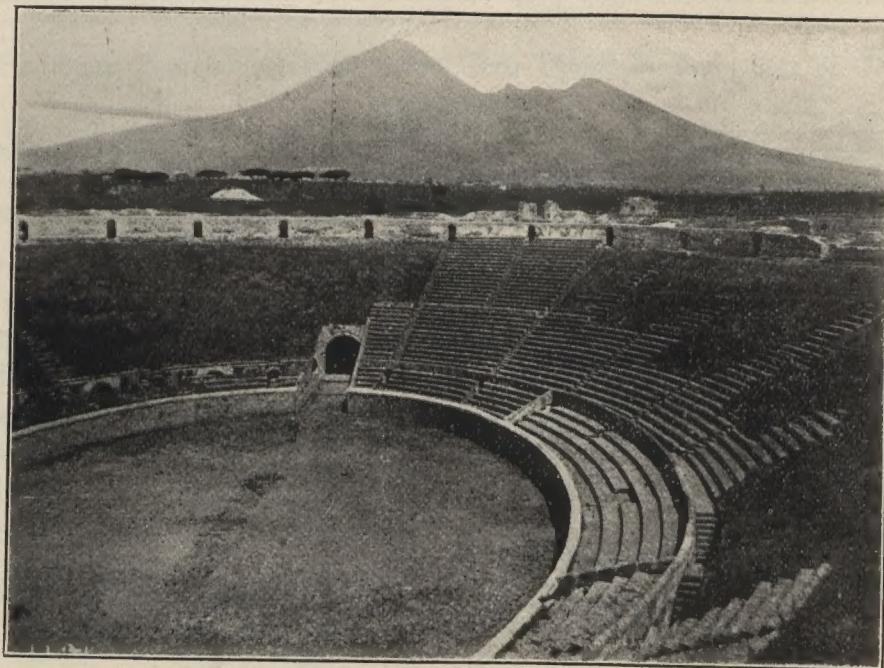
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A Visit to Vesuvius.

OME years ago my friend Riggs and myself started on a long vacation journey. After doing Greece quite thoroughly, we took the Austrian steamer to Brindisi and had a very delightful ride across Italy, as we passed through many interesting cities. At Caserta we had our first view of Vesuvius, and it was not disappointing,—a great pillar of smoke stood above, and, as we drew nearer to Naples, we could see clouds of steam bursting forth, followed by balloon-like puffs of black smoke. We had a long, winding descent from Caserta to the sea and many beautiful panoramas of the bay and the city came to our vision.

That night Vesuvius treated us to a welcoming illumination for which we were very grateful, and we determined to render our thanks in person at an early period. The side of the cone emitted a dull red glow, showing the position of the lava streams; and from the crater volumes of flame would occasionally issue. If Vesuvius was grand when in a quiescent state, what must it be when violently active?

Pompeii first claimed our attention. It would be interesting to review the history of this unfortunate city—suffice it to notice that we have historical mention of the place as early as B.C. 310. The first warning its inhabitants had of the volcanic nature of the charming mountain behind their homes was in A.D. 63, when the city was fearfully shaken by an earthquake. Considerable damage was done; but soon after, the inhabitants returned, and the city was rebuilt on a much more magnificent scale. Luxury and art were everywhere employed to embellish it, and this accounts for the splendor of the buildings and the freshness of the frescoes which one now sees.

In August, A.D. 79, the mountain burst forth in violent eruption. A stream of boiling mud flowed down its side and submerged Herculaneum, while showers of incandescent pumice stone fell upon Pompeii, burying it in the course of two days under a layer from ten to twenty feet in depth. This layer is very easily removed, and we may suppose that the buried city was plundered of much of its treasures soon after the catastrophe.

The city has now been about half opened up, and as we walked through it, we stepped over the same pavements, crossed the same thresholds and stood in the same rooms that had been trodden by the first century citizens.

Near the principal entrance to the ruins is a museum which contains some objects of interest, although the greater part are in the great museum at Naples. The most interesting are some bodies which were found when the city was first

opened up. These bodies are wonderfully preserved, being petrified, and showing by the contortions of the limbs, the violent struggles the expiring men and women made to escape. We had the horror of the catastrophe brought vividly to our minds on viewing these forms, and could almost reproduce the awful picture of these fated people rushing through the streets or blindly groping their way along, stumbling, falling, struggling to rise again, being suffocated by the red-hot dust and dying in their last agonizing cry for mercy.

Bulwer Lytton has given a fine description of this storm of stone in his "Last Days of Pompeii," and surely anyone who possessed the gift of writing would find the inspiration amid such scenes. We read his book just before leaving for Italy, so our visit was the more interesting in consequence. Bulwer Lytton lived in Naples all the time he was occupied in writing the book and his descriptions of Pompeii are absolutely truthful.

From the museum we passed up the street of the Marina to the Basilica—a public edifice where justice was administered. This is a large open space with rows of columns on each side and a tribunal at the end. Many temples were now visited; but by far the most interesting places in Pompeii are the private houses—the mosaic pavements of which are so beautiful and the frescoes so perfect. The most interesting of these is the "New House" or house of Vetti, which was the last to be opened up, and which exceeds in splendor all the other buildings of Pompeii.

In the centre is a large court, adorned with exquisite bits of statuary. On the walls of the rooms opening from this court are fine frescoes—the colors glowing as brightly as when painted. Some of the smaller frescoes are most delicate, both in design and coloring. We saw several artists at work copying them. In a corridor off the main part of the building is a private sanctuary and near this are the slaves' quarters. Then comes the kitchen, with its fireplace, over which we saw a copper basin containing some food. This had been in course of preparation for the nourishment of the household over eighteen centuries ago. It seemed as if put there the day before.

We cannot describe all the interesting places—the Baths, the Temple of Isis, the Theatre and the Gladiators' quarters. It was in the House of the Faun that the wonderful mosaic, "The Battle of Issus," was discovered.

We next visited the amphitheatre, outside the city. It is very large, finely preserved and one gets a very grand view of Vesuvius from its seats. What a powerful and thrilling scene Bulwer Lytton has made of the combat in the arena between Claudius and the lion, when the populace clamor for the rescue of Claudius and demand that Arbaces be thrown in his place—when Arbaces only obtains respite by pointing to Vesuvius which is just shooting up its warning signal; when the lion, too, is frightened and seeks only to escape! Standing there where Lytton must have stood when he conceived that splendid passage, we could realize the feelings of the populace, clamoring an instant before for the tragic death of a helpless fellow-mortal and the next instant thinking only of how to escape a still more awful fate.



LAVA FIELD, CRATER OF VESUVIUS, A.D. 79.



"NEW" HOUSE OR VETTI'S HOUSE, POMPEII.

Driving back to Naples, we stopped for a few hours at Resina and descended beneath the city through the various pits and galleries where we saw a part of the great theatre of Herculaneum. The modern city is built upon the vast mass of lava which covers Herculaneum to a depth of sixty feet. The mud which originally submerged this place was covered in later years by rivers of flinty lava. It is, of course, impossible to carry on open excavations, and all that can be done is in the way of sinking shafts and boring galleries, as in a mine. A large space has been excavated in the theatre, where we saw some of the seats, and in the galleries around we came across occasional bits of fresco.

Herculaneum is the exact opposite of Pompeii in appearance. The latter is open everywhere to the sky; so finely laid out that one can find any particular house in an instant, and when one enters a house everything can be seen at a glance,—the mosaic pavements, the aquarium, the apartments and all the details of ornamentation. On the other hand, one might ride over Herculaneum for years and see no indication that a city was buried beneath. One descends into the earth and sees the limited excavations only by the flickering light of a candle. Then, too, the loose stones and dust at Pompeii are so easily removed that the most delicate objects are not harmed in the least, while at Herculaneum the hard lava must be chiselled out, bit by bit, resulting in the destruction of the delicate objects imbedded within.

A small part of the city lying nearest the sea has been opened up, showing part of a street with fine houses on each side; but the great hill of lava arrests further open excavation and will probably continue to do so for all time.

The next morning found us again at Resina, prepared to ascend the volcano. We determined to make the journey on foot, feeling sure that the clearer idea gained thereby would more than repay us for the extra effort.

After walking for two hours, we came to great fields of brown lava, piled up in fantastic forms, and covering the mountain-side as far as we could see. In another hour we reached the observatory, situated on a little spur, the rivers of new lava having run down on either side. The road at this point turned abruptly to the right, as the former road had been obliterated during a recent eruption. Climbing over this for another hour, we reached the base of the cone and had the most difficult part of the journey before us.

The sides of the cone form an angle of forty-five degrees. The surface is made up of loose sand, many inches in depth, with an occasional bit of jagged lava protruding. The ascent was therefore extremely difficult, as we would slip back frequently and could only progress when we found a piece of lava for a firm footing. Stopping frequently to rest, we toiled up the steep incline, being protected from the sun by a dense cloud which hung just over the mountain. At last we reached the top and entered the railed enclosure at the terminus of the funicular railway. Here two of the government guides took us in hand while we were to be near the crater. Later we ascertained the reason for this supervision.

We now stood on the summit of Vesuvius, the dread volcano which had caused the havoc we had witnessed the previous day. Through rifts in the clouds we caught glimpses of Pompeii, Resina, Naples, and the beautiful country below.

Turning to the crater we saw great clouds of steam and smoke bursting forth from beneath and heard a horrible roaring proceed from the abysmal depths. Huge stones would frequently be shot up, only to fall back into the cavern, making a great noise as they knocked from side to side. A fine shower of sand fell continually and in a few moments we were completely covered.

Our guides, who had been waiting for a temporary lull in the volcanic disturbance, now took us by the hand and led us to the edge of the crater. The scene that met our eyes baffles realization, to say nothing of description. A huge pit, with perpendicular sides, some sixty to ninety feet across and of varying depth. At times the molten lake would rise nearly to the surface, while at other times it would sink down into the earth's interior. Dense clouds of smoke came bulging up, now and then, obscuring our view and enveloping us in their sable folds. We could hear the crackling of the fires in the "Devil's Kitchen." One of the guides remarked that an American had fallen in some years before, and they evidently wished to hurry us away before anything happened.

Our descent of the cone was infinitely easier and more rapid than the ascent. We simply slid through the loose sand, going about ten feet at each step, and reached the bottom in two minutes, although it had taken us an hour to climb the same distance.

We now started for the new lava field, and found the walk very hot and difficult. We leaped from hillock to hillock, crossed seams in the surface, where sulphurous fumes issued forth, and finally trod on the half-solidified lava, which burned the soles of our shoes. We now witnessed a remarkable sight—a small river of molten rock welling up from the earth and flowing along as silently as a stream of treacle. We approached near enough to stick our canes into the river, averting our faces the while, and so obtained bits of the plastic substance for souvenirs.

In some respects the lava stream was as impressive as the crater. We could imagine the feelings of the dwellers in the valley below, should they see, as ancestors had often seen, a great red river come rolling down upon them.

The whole mountain, as far as its base, is one mass of this bare rock—not smooth and flat but piled in irregular and uncouth shapes: sometimes ripples, sometimes waves frozen in their surge, sometimes crevasses: and the view from the top when clouds obscured the vision of the smiling plains, was one of direst desolation. Such a view one might obtain from the summit of Copernicus or some other mountain of the moon.

I have no desire to visit Vesuvius again. One look into that crater will last for a lifetime; and the memory of the swirling clouds of steam and smoke, the incessant rumblings and detonations, the showers of rock and sand, will outlive all other recollections.

A Glimpse of College Life at Princeton.

SITUATED in a beautiful country, its handsome academic buildings surrounded by shady elms and grassy lawns, nature and art have combined to make Princeton, the Oxford of America, ideal. It has not always been as now, but even when the university was in its infancy men were proud to be named Princeton students: that intangible and composite thing, college spirit, which cannot be analyzed or described, is a mark of every true son of Princeton.

The history of this, the fourth oldest university on the continent, is most interesting, for it has had a place in many of the momentous events of the nation. Especially about Nassau Hall historical memories cluster. In the Revolutionary War, during the Battle of Princeton, in which Washington administered a severe defeat to the British, about two hundred of the latter took refuge in Old North, as Nassau Hall was then called, and the first shot of the fight which followed is said to have passed through the head of a portrait of George the Second, then on the walls of the Faculty room: some few years later a portrait of George Washington replaced that of George of England. In this same room the Continental Congress held its session from June to November, 1783. Dr. Witherspoon, sixth president of Princeton, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and of the convention to form the constitution of the new republic, nine members were Princeton graduates.

Looking at the university to-day, in the quiet beauty of its location, one realizes with difficulty that it has been the scene of such activity; but the old cannon left by the British is planted muzzle down on the campus south of Nassau Hall to testify to what once was. Princeton has grown steadily since its royal charter was granted in 1746, but it has still the same *raison d'être*, which read in the original charter—"to instruct the youth in the learned languages and in the liberal arts and sciences," for it is Princeton's pride that she has not yielded to the popular idea of the day—to judge everything by the utilitarian test—her aim being rather to train the minds and faculties and lay the foundations of a broad culture. For this reason the selection of studies is not left to the choice of the student, but they have what is called the 'balanced elective' curriculum; for the first two years the work is definitely prescribed, then in the junior year the student selects his own courses from a systematic arrangement of related subjects, and continues these in his final year.

A feature quite distinctive to Princeton is what is known as the preceptorial system. For some time, owing to the increase in the number of students, the authorities of the university have felt that some radical change must be made in the whole system of instruction: the classes were so large that any sympathetic contact of professor and student was impossible, which was an obvious disadvantage. Some two or three years ago this new system was brought in by President Wilson—modelled somewhat after the English university, but changed sufficiently to suit the unique needs of Princeton. It is really an elaborate system of personal tutoring. Each student, instead of receiving his instruction entirely in the lecture-room, meets one hour a week in each subject a preceptor and his work is discuss-

ed, his faults pointed out, and help given; but the distinct advantage of the whole system lies in the fact that in these talks of a semi-formal, semi-private nature the student feels the personality of the instructor, and the result is that better read and better educated men are going out from Princeton.

To mention another characteristic feature, about ten years ago there was started entirely as an experiment the new well-known honour system of this college. The examinations at Princeton are often conducted without even the professor's presence in the room. Each student writes on his paper these words: "I pledge my honor as a gentleman that during this examination I have neither given nor received assistance"; the honor is pledged and no questions are asked. Were a student detected in cheating despite this pledge he would be tried before a stern tribunal—not of the college faculty, but a committee of his fellows—and woe to the student who has made ill-use of his liberty!

All these things, together with its situation, combine to make Princeton a splendid type of rural university. "Far from the promiscuous converse with the world and the theatre of folly and dissipation," as Aaron Burr described it, there are no counter attractions and a loyalty and good fellowship exists among the undergraduate body, seldom if ever, found elsewhere in a large university. Of course it is inherited that every freshman should from the outset hate the members of the sophomore class, and it has ever been the bounden duty of the sophomore to get amusement out of the freshmen—but these are incidentals. It is just the discipline necessary for freshmen and even this 'horsing' does not take on a severe form, but consists rather in playing jokes on them and making them do very ridiculous things in public. There are, however, certain unwritten laws, which the sophomores do enforce, such as—freshmen must wear no headgear but plain black caps, must not sport college colors, nor own automobiles. There are neither fraternities nor Greek letter societies at Princeton, but even from the freshman year the men naturally form into clubs. All freshmen are required to board at University Hall, a large eating hall on the campus, which is under the supervision of the college authorities: in the second year likewise the eating club system is the basis of undergraduate society—small clubs are formed of from thirty to fifty congenial men who eat at the same house. The two senior years are grouped together under the term upper classmen, and it is a far cry from the sophomore to the upper classmen. One of the outward signs is the laying aside of the little black cap embroidered in orange, which he was so glad to assume a year ago—now as a symbolism of higher authority he may wear a silk hat and carry a cane forsooth! Now he has control of the various college organizations, the dramatic, musical and literary clubs, and manages the college periodicals; in a word, he changes from a period of dependence to one of leadership. The club houses are all built along one street on the campus, and are very beautiful in structure, equipped with comfortable reading rooms and well-stocked libraries.

Even a short sketch of the student life at Princeton would not be complete without some mention of the commencement festivities in June. Senior singing

on the campus is one of the most pleasing features. They gather on the steps of Old Nassau to sing college songs for the last time together. Every year, even as far back as 'the fifties,' has reunions, and as many as possible of the old students return to join in the commencement Pee-rades.

E.P.

Comments on Current Events.

THE COLLEGE PROFESSOR IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

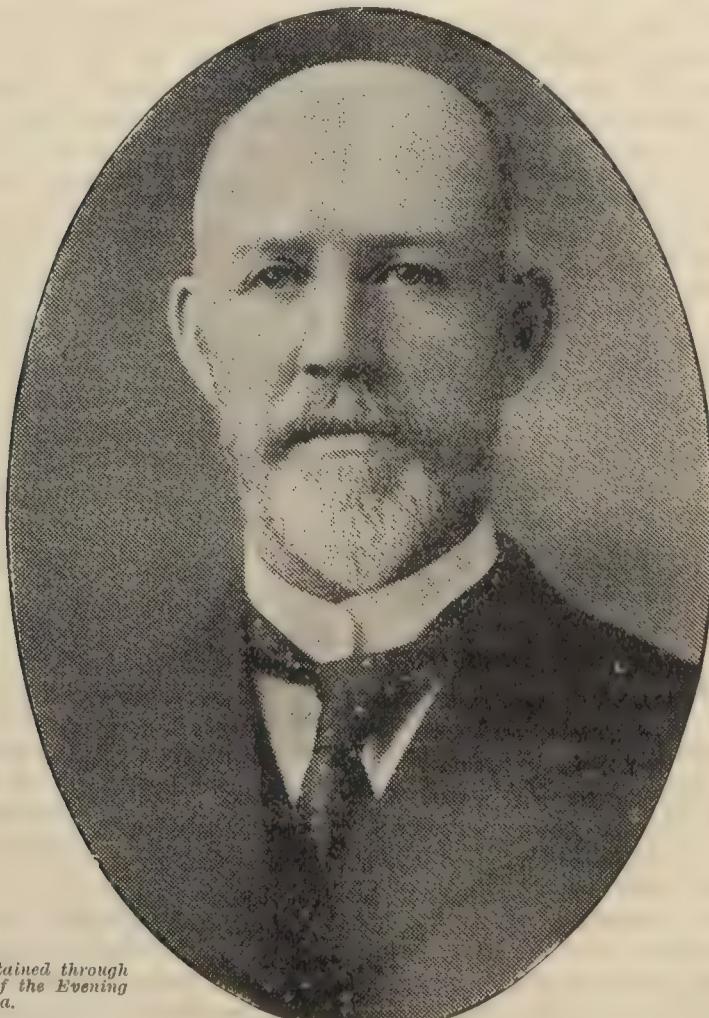
DURING the month of September appointments were made by the Federal Government to two of the most important commissions in the public service. To the newly created Civil Service Commission Prof. Shortt was appointed, while the Railway Commission was strengthened by the addition of Prof. S. G. McLean, of Toronto University. Prof. Shortt is regarded by the Canadian public as the type of the man of academic training who finds in the public service a most congenial sphere of activity. The close study of Canadian economic and social conditions combined with a keen, discriminating knowledge of human nature, has contributed to his success as arbitrator in several most important labour disputes. Prof. McLean is likewise well known to the Canadian public. To his reports on railway commissions, as applicable to Canada, and on railway rate grievances, may be attributed the constitution of the Railway Commission and our system of railway regulation.

A special significance is attached to these appointments. The time was when the college professor was regarded as a mere theorist, toiling away in the realm of ideas and quite oblivious of the welfare of his fellow. His speculations could be no great menace to society, much less could they be of any service. Such an one would be the last to appoint to any office requiring practical administrative and executive ability. But that day has passed. The interests of nations have extended, they have become infinitely more complicated. Their direction has necessitated a greater degree of intelligence and a much more highly specialized knowledge. To the universities, governments have turned for men possessing this skill. Particularly prominent has this tendency been in the United States, where not an important commission is appointed, whether federal or state, but includes a representative of the seats of learning.

In Canada the same necessity has arisen. In a young country such as ours, where a wealth of natural resources awaits development, a special technical training in the physical sciences must be necessary in those departments of the public service most closely connected with this development. In other branches of the administration, where novel and intricate problems demand solution, the training of yesterday proves utterly inadequate. Thus the special training which the universities seem able to give is a necessary factor in bridging the gap between our present machinery of government and the new problems which our national development is constantly bringing forth. More thoroughly than ever should the universities be able to enter into the life of the nation.

THE UNIVERSITY MAN AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The question of the relation of the university man to the civil service is brought to the front by the recent amendment of the Civil Service Act and the appointment of the civil service commissioners. The chief purpose of reorganization is to secure greater efficiency within the service. To this end, essential



*Half-tone obtained through
kindness of the Evening
Journal, Ottawa.*

PROF. ADAM SHORTT
RECENTLY APPOINTED TO THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

factors are the removal of the service from political influence and the making of appointments and promotions on the sole basis of merit. It is in this spirit that the civil service commission has been appointed.

In this measure of civil service reform the English system has served as a type. Regarding the relation between the English universities and the service, the remarks of Prof. Lowell, of Harvard, in his recent work on the Government

of England, will be of special interest. "Now, it is clear that if men are to be selected young for a life-long career, especially if that career involves responsible administrative work, any acquaintance with the details of the duties to be performed, and any fitness for the position, are of far less consequence than a thorough education, keen intelligence and capacity for development. Proceeding upon this assumption, Macaulay's commission on the Indian Civil Service laid down two principles: first, that young men admitted to that service ought to have the best general education England could give; and, second, that ambitious men should not be led to spend time on special study which would be useless if they were not successful in the competition. The commission urged, therefore, that the examinations should be closely fitted to the studies pursued in the English universities." Of the successful candidates for first-class clerkships, the highest posts to which admission is obtained by competitive examinations, over eighty per cent. study at either Oxford or Cambridge.

The British Civil Service has been receiving the choice of the men from the English universities. This relation has not hitherto subsisted between the Canadian Civil Service and the universities. Certain conditions existed which did not prove attractive to the student or the graduate. But it is confidently expected that with the present reform these conditions will disappear. It is to the universities that the Service will look for its recruits. Certain it is that fewer spheres offer better opportunities for work that will count in the national development than the Canadian Civil Service. Much good may be expected from the more intimate relations between the Civil Service and the universities.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

Public attention is now largely centred on the federal election campaign. To the observer, interested in the problems of our national development, yet receiving this combat of parties from beyond the centre of the strife, is offered material for serious consideration. It must be admitted that no great political issues are being presented to the Canadian public. What questions of public policy to-day divide the two Canadian political parties? The one significant difference seems to be that one party is 'in' while the other party is 'out.'

Whether the absence of great issues is to the credit or discredit of one party or the other is not a question with which we are here concerned. Certain it is that the politicians must have some catch words with which to attract the ear of the populace, and the lack of public issues is compensated by the introduction of the lowest forms of personal abuse. A bitterness seldom known has been introduced into the campaign by the extravagance of personal attack. The ruthless campaign of slander, the succession of libel case on libel case must prove disheartening to the citizen who looks for the elevation of public life. Such tactics are beneath the level of the average citizen. He knows well how to discount the ravings of frenzied politicians. In this light the resort to such methods seems consummately foolish, for so long as the heart of the people is true the slanderer will receive his just reward. It is true that public life should be purged of the "graft-

er" element and of the men whose personal relations will not stand the noonday light, but it is equally true that nothing more effectually than the campaign of indiscriminate slander will prevent the men whom public life most desires from devoting themselves to the public service. Reform must begin at home. The refusal now to stir up the sediment which years have left undisturbed is one evidence of a determination to purify public life.

Another symptom is found which does not reveal the most healthy state of Canadian political life. On the eve of the election it is announced that the system of rural mail delivery will be introduced and certain constituencies are carefully selected for the experiment. A leading member of the Opposition courts the support of a certain district by pledging himself in favour of the construction of a tunnel much desired by that locality. It is urged in favour of this candidate that certain industries will profit by electing a supporter of the government, and of that candidate that he has secured so many post offices and public buildings for his constituency. Yet none would ever think of calling this bribery. Whatever else it may do it does not induce an exalted opinion of the franchise. The elector is encouraged in regarding the franchise as a material asset which disposed of in one way or another will secure a greater or less return of personal profit. The mind of the citizen is turned away from the broad concerns of national interest to the petty questions of local advantage. This tendency does not augur well for the growth of a healthy national spirit. Fortunately for Canadian public life the leaders of both the great parties are men of unimpeachable integrity and men inspired by the broader national vision. Still we are compelled to question whether is our democracy leading us. Is our party system, at the present operating, best serving the public interest?

The World Agog over Air Navigation.

NOTHING in politics, either national or international, has aroused so much interest all the world over, during the past ten months, as that produced by the reports of what "aviators" and balloonists are doing in Germany, France and the United States. Experiments in this branch of science, if accompanied by any degree of success, will necessarily revolutionize national power as at present constituted. The military departments of the different nations have taken up the subject in a serious manner, and in the international race that is now going on, the first prize is the possible supremacy over the rest of the world. The tremendous hold which aerial navigation has on the population of Germany was evidenced a short time ago when Count Zeppelin's dirigible balloon was shattered by a thunderstorm. The accident was considered almost as a national disaster, and the people wept as sincerely as if the German army had lost an important battle. More than half a million dollars, however, had been subscribed in a few days to enable the Count to go ahead with his conquest of the air.

Although experimentation in the navigation of the air is receiving serious attention on account of its probable military importance, let us hope that the other channels of intercommunication that it will open up among nations will tend to cement friendly relations, and make war more and more of an impossibility.

Queen's University Journal

Published by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University in Twelve Fortnightly Numbers during the Academic Year.
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Subscriptions \$1.00 per year; single copies, 15c.

Communications should be addressed to the Editor, or to the Business Manager, Queen's University, Kingston.

Editorials.

QUEEN'S AND THE CHURCH.

Since the college session closed last spring, the question of the relation of Queen's to the Presbyterian Church has been constantly in the limelight. This relation is of the greatest importance at the present moment, and should be of the keenest interest to every student and graduate of the university.

At the Winnipeg Assembly last summer the question was again submitted for discussion, and the resolution in favor of secularization was emphatically voted down. Strong arguments for both sides had been offered, but the tenor of the gathering was apparently in favor of the continuance of the present relations.

The legal nature of the connecting link is simple and in the charter of the University takes the form of three clauses, to the following effect: (1) A formal ownership of the University is established by means of an article declaring that the Body Corporate of Queen's College shall consist of the members of the Presbyterian Church; (2) the Principal must be a minister of the Church of Scotland, or of the Presbyterian Church in Canada; and (3), a majority of the Board of Trustees must be chosen as Presbyterians. This is the extent of the clauses which designate the University as sectarian.

It would be presumption on the part of the JOURNAL to endeavor to solve the difficulty which has apparently baffled the Assembly. Nevertheless, seeing that the education and training of the students is the chief end of a university, it is natural that they should have a few ideas of some importance on a subject which so intimately concerns them.

It is well known that Principal Grant in the last few years of his life was working out and endeavoring to bring into force a plan for the nationalization of the University. His mastery of the situation was admitted on all sides to have been complete. His prophetic eye saw ten years into the future, and probably revealed to him financial difficulties in the road of comfortable continuance of Presbyterian connection. His untimely death left matters in an unfinished and unsettled condition. The University was in an acephalous state for a time until Principal Gordon came to us. The Assembly, to all appearances, took advantage

of the gap in the sequence of leadership, turned the tables on the plans of Dr. Grant, voted in favor of the principle of sectarianism, and took steps to make their action binding by entering on a campaign to raise a half-million dollar endowment fund.

Since then the country has been canvassed through the channels of the Presbyterian congregations by the Rev. Robt. Laird and others, and the endowment fund appeared to be on a fair way toward completion. A disturbance in this progressive state of affairs arose in the setting aside by Andrew Carnegie of a large sum of money to be invested, and the income to be used for pensioning aged and worthy professors. The scheme was intended merely to include universities not dependent on state or denominational aid for support. Through some misunderstanding Queen's trustees took it for granted that our university was on the fund, and made arrangements for retiring three of our professors. As a result of a conference with Dr. Pritchett, they learned that Queen's, on account of the nature of her constitution, could not profit by the scheme; and Carnegie, like the true philanthropist that he is, laid aside a special fund to provide retiring allowances for these three men. The disparity that existed, in connection with the relation of the professors to the Carnegie Fund, between the staff of Queen's and that of McGill and of Dalhousie, naturally reflected to the disadvantage of the former. It is, sorry to say, over the head of this that the present movement got its immediate impetus. Professors of the staffs of McGill and Dalhousie, and of other colleges on the Foundation, receive, after a certain number of years' service, adequate retiring allowances. Under such conditions, a university can offer a splendid inducement to men of high-class standing. Besides the advantage to the professors, fixed by the pension, a great benefit also accrues to the institution. When a professor has reached a ripe age, in the service of his university, and is not as well able physically to continue his work as he used to be, he can be honorably superannuated, but still retain his connection with the college, while another more youthful and energetic man can be obtained to fill the chair. Quite different is the case of such a university that has no fund like the Carnegie Foundation, on which to depend. At Queen's, owing to the smallness of the salaries paid, we are often unable to retain our best men, and, on the other hand, our professors are forced to labor during the later years of their lives, when many of them are not sufficiently able to do so. There is no doubt that far better work could be obtained from a staff who felt that, after they had devoted the flower of their lives to faithful service for their college, the institution would reciprocate the devotion in a substantial manner. It is this great gap that the Carnegie Foundation endeavors to fill. As Principal Gordon said at the Winnipeg Assembly, "the new situation created by Mr. Carnegie's creation of a Pension Fund for Professors, has to be seriously considered in relation to the power which Queen's will have in future of attracting and retaining the services of able men."

Last June the matter was referred back from Winnipeg to the trustees with the recommendation that for the present the Church connection be continued. Since then, an article appeared in Queen's Quarterly, by Prof. Dupuis, Dean of the Practical Science Faculty, which throws important light on the question from

a different standpoint. About fifteen years ago he and Principal Grant instituted a new faculty at Queen's, known now as the School of Mining. Their idea, he says, was to make the new-born school an integral part of the University, and for this purpose it was at the beginning affiliated with Queen's, from which it was granted degrees for its students. For many reasons, however, this connection with the university has never yet gone beyond mere affiliation. To quote Prof. Dupuis:—"It is true that the school is affiliated with Queen's for the purpose of "getting degrees for its students, but it might equally well be affiliated with McGill or Toronto for a like purpose, or it might obtain the degree granting power "for itself. So distinct from the University is it, that neither professor nor trustee nor any other person connected with the University has, in virtue of such "connection, any authority or control over it, and even the Principal, although sitting, through courtesy, as chairman of the faculty's meeting, has no legal right "to do so, inasmuch as he is not a member of the teaching staff or of the governing board." The school now is annually in receipt of \$42,000 from the Ontario Government, and as the Government's policy is opposed to state aid to denominational institutions, the School of Mining is in that condition that it cannot possibly become an integral part of Queen's. The Presbyterian Church, as evidenced in the General Assembly, has very little interest in the School of Mining, and does not at all incline to aid in its support. The school, therefore, is forced to look to state and private contributions, and acceptance of the former, as pointed out above, means non-connection with a denominational college. The growth of Queen's and the School of Mining, in consequence of the action (or non-action) of the Assembly lies along different and apparently opposite paths. If this expansion in two completely different directions continues, an absolute separation must take place between the two institutions. Prof. Dupuis shows clearly and succinctly the effect this would produce on the standing of the University. A quotation from his article on this point cannot be improved upon:—"The only subject for which "the school is in any way indebted to Queen's is that of English. If we consider "that English, beyond what is required for matriculation, is not generally held to "be of first importance in the education of an engineer, we must see that it would "be easy, and possibly cheaper, for the School of Mining to appoint for itself a "lecturer in English, and thus become absolutely independent of the University in "its educational courses.

"On the other hand, Queen's has no professors or instructors in chemistry or "physics or geology or mineralogy, and no laboratories or other means of teaching these subjects. Now all of these subjects were taught in Queen's and formed essential parts of her courses 35 years ago. So that Queen's is less adequately equipped as a university now than she was then. Thus, excluding biology, Queen's is dependent upon the School of Mining for all her science and scientific "education. And an institution which is prepared, in itself, to teach only language, philosophy, history, economics, biology and mathematics, cannot, in these "days of characteristic scientific progress, be properly ranked as a university.

"So that if Queen's is to become—what her friends wish her to be, or in many "cases ignorantly suppose her to be—a great and complete university, she must

"either incorporate the School of Mining as an integral part, or establish, for herself, full departments, with all necessary professors and assistants, and fully "equipped laboratories in the experimental sciences."

But the second alternative cannot be realized on \$500,000. According to Prof. Dupuis, then, the Church will have to make the most strenuous efforts, in order to keep Queen's up to the standard for which she now has the reputation.

It must not be imagined from the above discussion that the *JOURNAL* favors the project of the nationalization of Queen's. Far be it from us to impose our humble opinions on the Board of Trustees who are conversant with all the details, or to take issue with the majority opinion of the Assembly, under whose jurisdiction Queen's has been nurtured and brought to what she is. We freely recognize the high value placed by the Presbyterian Church on such a precious treasure as she possesses in Queen's, and the reasonableness of her reluctance to relinquish her; we cannot say (no one can say) that the future of the University would be better assured were she left on her own resources; but this we do say—as representative of the public opinion of the student body, that we desire to see Queen's made a progressive and complete institution of the highest class, whether this be accomplished by means of the continuance or severance of the present Church connection. In either case, there is a large element of uncertainty present—there is no doubt that the half-million-dollar endowment fund is not alone sufficient for all needs, and no one can tell how much more the University is going to receive from the Church. Everything here depends on the donations of the individual members of the Presbyterian Church, and of those friends of the University who will stand by her whether she be sectarian or not. It is not known, neither can it be computed, how many students annually refuse to come to Queen's because of this nominal Church connection. On the other hand, who knows what extent of state or private aid the University would receive that it does not get now, were the bonds of union severed? The extra contingent of students who would come here, if the college were "nationalized," would in all probability be offset by the numbers that would evacuate these "godless" halls, for those of an institution whose guidance is in the hands of some religious denomination.

The whole question, from the point of view of the student body, can be put in a nutshell. The ideal of a university ought to be to give to its students the very best foundation for the appreciation and application of the best that has been said and done in the world. This is what students expect, and in justice to them, the university should do its utmost. The extent of this "utmost" depends in the highest degree on the character of the men who are salaried as the professors and instructors. It is just at this point that the Carnegie Foundation, or some such scheme, rises above the importance of a side issue. To retain high-class instructors, in these days of rivalry for excellence among universities, congenial surroundings and adequate competences must be provided for them. It is only under these conditions that a man can do his best work, and surely a professor is justified in seeking to do his work at a university where these are provided in abundance.

To meet this situation something will have to be done at Queen's in the immediate future—especially if we wish her to retain her present position in the very forefront of the educational life of our people.

The JOURNAL extends a hearty welcome to all students who are here now for the first time. The number of newcomers may not be quite as large as that of those who arrived a year ago, and this condition of affairs is probably a result of the same causes which have produced a slump in all lines of commerce and enterprise. The depression, however, we are glad to say, has not affected the fair sex, for this year the freshette contingent reached the very imposing number of about sixty-five. There is very little change in the size of the freshman year in Arts, but in science, *mirabile dictu*, the numbers have decreased from 120 a year ago to about 100. Medicine, we believe, has received a slightly larger reinforcement than before.

Every freshman should subscribe for the JOURNAL. It is the official college organ, which reflects student opinion in all departments. Let every man hand in his name at once, and pay his subscription now. The JOURNAL is not a paper managed and written up by a few—at least, it should not be, and if it should happen to be so, it is entirely to the discredit of the student body. The members of each department of the University should endeavor to make the column set apart for their faculty bright, newsy and up-to-date. There is an editor on the staff for Pedagogy, Science, Medicine, Arts, Divinity, and the Ladies. But the writing of the column should not be entirely left in any case to the editor in question. Let every student help materially to make the JOURNAL a pronounced success. If he or she has got anything to say that would interest a number of the students, by all means send it to the JOURNAL for publication in the shape of a letter or article, signed or unsigned. That is what a college organ ought to reproduce. We want the JOURNAL to reflect student opinion, and not that of the few members of the University who may be on the staff. There are two things, therefore, to be remembered—first, subscribe to the JOURNAL, and, secondly, send in your ideas for circulation among the other subscribers.

On behalf of the student body we send our congratulations to Prof. Adam Shortt in Ottawa, on the event of his appointment to one of the most important positions in the gift of the Government of Canada. If he can acquitted himself in his new post as admirably as he filled the chair of Political Science here (and of this we have not the slightest doubt), we feel sure that our civil service will be elevated to its proper position in a country like ours, and that there will be a closer connection between universities and the public service.

In this and the neighboring republic the people are on the eve of great elections. In Canada, an election comes and goes, and the ordinary life and business

of the country is not in the slightest disturbed. There is a certain amount of excitement in the centres of population at night when the results are being announced, but on the following morning all has assumed its regular everyday peace and quietness. The beauty of this state of affairs is seen when it is contrasted with that of the United States. Previous to an election there business is practically suspended. Party feeling bursts forth in processions, displays of fireworks, roaring excitement and often fatalities. It is evidence of the spirit of the Americans, so well described by William Watson in the following lines:

"Mountainous heave of spirit, emotion huge,
Enormous hate and anger, boundless love,
And most unknown, unfathomable depth
Of energy divine."

Elections after this manner surely do more harm than good. Party managers rely too much on the use of the spectacular, demagogism is too largely indulged in, and instead of fairmindedness and sweet reasonableness we have infused into the minds of the electors the meanest kinds of prejudices, and the lowest and most acrimonious sorts of party feeling. More than this should be expected from such a country as the United States. The better elements of the community are getting the upper hand, however, in New York, and the election of Governor Hughes will mean the discrediting of the tactics pursued by the bosses and managers of his own party.

The editor hereby expresses his thanks to those students who so kindly helped him to get together material for the different departments of this issue. To Mr. D. C. Ramsay we are indebted for the column on athletics, and to Mr. D. A. MacArthur for that on current events. The regular editors for Medicine, Divinity, Exchanges, Alumni, and Athletics have not yet returned to college, and as yet we are without the services of the managing editor; while the associate editor, who so favorably acquitted himself last session as editor for Arts, has found that pressure of work would prevent him from holding his position. However, by the time the issue of JOURNAL No. 2, we hope to have a complete staff, and thus be able to publish fuller information of what is going on in all the faculties.

Without casting any reflections on anybody concerned with the JOURNAL for this or other sessions, we would like to say that it would greatly facilitate the publication of the first two issues of this periodical, if the members of the staff, who are appointed in the spring, would, at the opening of college, send in their resignations if they do not intend to return to college. Again, if any of the newly appointed editors finds himself unable to get in to college for the opening two weeks or so, he would considerably lighten the work for those who did come back, by arranging to have his column written up by some fellow-student.

Arts.

TO step into the shoes of a man whose work is of the quality of that done by the retiring editor of this column, is not an easy thing. However, without enlarging on the courage displayed in undertaking such a task, it may not be unfitting to express the hope and belief that the high standard set last year will act as an inspiration and spur through the coming session.

It is natural that, at the opening of the session, the incoming class should be particularly in one's mind. Apart from any other consideration, it is a matter of interest to the present body of undergraduates, sophomores, juniors and seniors, what manner of men are to be admitted to their ranks and to take part in the life of the faculty. The freshman, on the other hand, naturally has his eyes open and sizes up things from his point of view. And just here it might not be out of place to make a few remarks by way of preparing a freshman for a state of affairs which may strike him as evidencing a serious drawback in the student life of the Arts faculty. Owing to the nature of the courses in Arts, men are divided into groups, often small groups, irrespective, in many cases, of the "years" to which they belong, and consequently it is practically impossible to reproduce the "happy family" character of the life in the other faculties, where a whole year is doing more or less the same work, and is together most of the day.

But while this situation is, to a certain extent, inevitable, the possibility of effecting some change for the better is worth considering. In the first place would it not be possible for the Arts Society to revive and carry through a scheme proposed some three years ago, to secure a suitable sitting room, possibly the north end of the reading room, where Arts men might gather in a social way. Again, a piano in such a room would add greatly to the amenities of the place and would, without doubt, have the effect of reviving the singing of college songs which at present seems to be a lost art. These scattered suggestions are thrown out in the hope that the Arts Society may see fit to take steps in the direction of fostering in Arts men a keener faculty feeling, which in its essence is surely synonymous with enthusiasm for the whole university.

Englishman (after visiting the Niagara district)—What do you do with all the fruit you grow?

Canadian—We eat all we can, and what we can't eat we can.

The Englishman considered this a splendid joke and decided to tell it to his fellow-countrymen on his return to England. After telling one of them about all the fruit he saw in Canada, the former asked him what the Canadians did with all of it. The returned traveller, standing erect and puffing out his chest, replied: "They eat all they can, and tin all the rest."

Science.

Engineering Field Class,

Thirteen Island Lake, Bedford, Ont.

IN thinking over the events of the Engineering Field Class of September, 1908, I am tempted to write this as a general address to the men with whom I spent one of the most pleasant months of my existence. But as our editor demanded plain facts, I shall have to forego all sentimental reflection and reminiscence—and so to the plain, unvarnished Field 'write-up.'

Our month under canvas is memorable for the almost perfect weather which lasted until the last night of our stay, for the ease and rapidity with which the work was gone over, and for the flees, spiders, crickets and ants that infested our beds and made sleep a succession of tossings, scratchings and remarks. The first two nights we slept on the cots furnished by the School of Mining, and nearly perished with the cold. Having learned our lesson, we raided a neighboring barn and replaced the cots in each tent with hay and had not a possible bill for damages been brought up those same cots would have been sacrificed as a burnt offering to those who furnished them.

The month's work took in the survey of Richardson's feldspar quarry, surveying several imaginary railroads, and a hydrographic survey of Thirteen Island Lake. We were started off every morning with orders to do as much as possible, but as it was utterly impossible for two Profs. to keep an eye on the three places at once (especially when those places are a couple of miles apart) the work of the unwatched party generally consisted of doing as little as possible and still make a decent showing at night. We will also mention that black flies were numerous and the way they ravaged and outraged our tender persons was astonishing considering the size of the insects.

Meals at the camp were served in the tent—(which had no special name)—nearest the cook-house. There were two tables in the tent, and during our month's stay all the eatables were served in bulk at the ends nearest the door. In the grab and scuffle that followed the introduction of each dish, those who first closed in (who as a rule were those at the upper ends of the table) cast a haze over the chances of those at the lower ends, who with despairing gasps thanked their stars that they were not hogs. I am not permitted to mention names in this article, so some very interesting details will have to be omitted, for which I am sorry as I was an interested eye witness. I sat at the extreme end—farthest from the door; the depleted condition of all dishes when they reached me gave me ample time during the meal to form opinions of those farther up. "Fletch," my son, your capacity—ah! pardon me, I forgot I was not to mention details.

As to recreation and amusements, which took up some little part of our time, there are several important events. Owing to a slight difference of opinion as to the placing of several pieces of sod, two of our most prominent members entertained us with a slugging match. No science was used in either case. Several fine fish were caught, but as the fishermen were too indolent to finish their work

on the fish, in each case the fish, for sanitary reasons, were returned to the lake sometime during the next day. Our regular Sunday baseball game was a pleasant feature, at which in spite of a lame shoulder, Assistant Prof. Malcolm handed out the curves for his table. Most important of all were the two games with Verona; the first, of which no itemized account was kept, was a ten-innings game in which Verona went down to defeat by the score of 12 to 11. Batteries for the camp, MacPherson and Adams; for Verona, "Spider" Dick and Campbell; umpires: Fred. Bell, of the camp, and a representative from Verona. On the return match the camp went under, much to our disgust. The Verona team lined up as follows: Pitcher, Dick; 2nd base, Ballantyne; right field, Moosack; left field, Charlton; centre field, Peters; 1st base, Claxton; 3rd base, Tallon; short stop, McMullen; catcher, Campbell.

For the camp: Left field, Spearman; short stop, Stanley; 1st base, Brown; centre field, McCullough; right field, George; 2nd base, J. N. Scott; 3rd base, Neilson; catcher, Macpherson; pitcher, Malcolm. Umpire, "Alfie" Pierce. Attendance, 67.

The runs were as indicated below:

Verona	0	3	2	2	1	3	3	0	2	—Total 16.
Camp	0	1	0	7	0	0	2	0	5	—Total 15.

The game passed along very smoothly except on two occasions when rules (1908) had to be produced in order to convince "Alfie" that he was somewhat out of-date with some of his close decisions. Altogether we had a pleasant and exciting afternoon, all hands cheering loudly for the Verona team, and sorry only for the fact that we would have no chance to play the "rubber."

Two days later our field games were held. The fine weather had gone, however, and we exerted ourselves in the midst of a drizzling rain. Tents were provided for the visitors, and we hope that our physical endeavors made the otherwise dark afternoon seem somewhat brighter. The following programme of sports was run off, in which A. A. MacKay came out field champion:

1. Rifle Match—1st, Osborne, 20 points; 2nd, Adams, 17 points; 3rd, Rose, 16 points.
2. Putting the Shot—1st, MacKay, 30 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; 2nd, Adams, 29 ft. 2 in.; 3rd, Spearman, 28 ft. 9 in.
3. Throwing Discus—1st, Spearman, 76 ft. 5 in.; 2nd, Campbell, 70 ft. 8 in.; 3rd, Adams, 64 ft. 6 in.
4. Throwing Hammer—1st, Goedike, 77 ft.; 2nd, Spearman, 75 ft. 8 in.; 3rd, Adams, 67 ft. 7 in.
5. Running High Jump—1st, Gallaher, 4 ft. 7 in.; 2nd, Goedike, 4 ft. 5 in.; 3rd, MacKay, 4 ft. 4 in.
6. Running Broad Jump—1st, Stanley, 17 ft. 1 in.; 2nd, MacPherson, 16 ft. 4 in.; 3rd, Spearman, 16 ft. 2 in.
7. 100-Yards Dash—1st, MacKay; 2nd, Purvis; 3rd, MacPherson.
8. Camp to Cook House (entire camp)—1st, MacKay; 2nd, Purvis; 3rd, MacPherson.

9. Three-Legged Race—1st, Fletcher and Rose; 2nd, Battersby and MacPherson.
10. Swimming Race (100 yards)—1st, Gallagher; 2nd, Adams; 3rd, Neilson.
11. Pole Vault—1st, MacPherson, 7 ft. 8 in.; 2nd, Spearman, 7 ft. 7 in.
12. Cross Country Race (one mile)—1st, Goedike; 2nd, Purvis; 3rd, Spearman.
13. Throwing Baseball—1st, McCullough; 2nd, O. Stanley.
14. Canoe Race (doubles)—1st, Battersby and MacKay; 2nd, Bell and Stanley.

In bringing my few remarks to a close I will recall the last Saturday evening in camp, when with all work finished we gathered around a huge camp-fire and sang and yelled for Queen's until nearly midnight. As I sat alone by the fire, after the rest of the camp had turned in, I could not help but think of Kipling's "Prelude," which I had never appreciated to its full value before:

"I have written the tale of our life
For a sheltered people's mirth,
In jesting guise—but ye are wise,
And ye know what the jest is worth."

—Contributed.

Freshmen and others are reminded that the Engineering Society meets on the first and third Fridays of the month, in the Engineering building. All undergraduates in Science are active members of this Society, so it is up to you to help the Society fill the place in our university life that it is supposed to fill. Get a copy of the constitution from the Secretary and come prepared to vote on the different subjects brought up. Some of the meetings are not intensely exciting, but a meeting attended will help to make succeeding ones more interesting.

Are we to have a smoking room in the Engineering building this year? The present reading room is far too small for the number of men wishing to use it, and now that the Botany classes have moved into new quarters, there appears to be no good reason why another of the smaller class-rooms shouldn't be turned into a reading room in which those who wished to might feel free to have a quiet smoke.—Referred to Engineering Society.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL.

G. C. Keith, '07, has recently been appointed managing editor for *Canadian Machinery*, and is making good. This might almost be taken as evidence that some at least of the graduates who go out from Science Hall are something more than "educated plumbers."

Prof. O. E. Leroy will be greatly missed by students taking Geology. His broad experience and willingness to give others the benefit of it, made his lectures more than usually interesting and instructive.

J. Stott, '08 (Electrical), has been appointed as inspector of power houses for Alberta and Saskatchewan.

G. R. McLaren, '07, is writing up a report on an iron property up north for a well-known corporation.

We don't wish to appear too "chesty," but certainly think that the work of our men at the annual field sports should receive some mention. Williams, Saint, Orr and Bertram especially should be congratulated on the manner in which they carried off the honors.

Two members of the year '10 have, during the vacation months just passed, been summoned across the last Great Divide.

A. W. Fares, of Port Colborne, went to a watery grave while bathing in the Welland Canal, only a few miles from his home. Not an expert swimmer, it is thought that a passing launch carried the boat from which he had jumped beyond his reach and he sank before his companions, who were on the opposite side of the canal, could reach him. He was employed on the Welland Canal survey.

Only a few weeks later, Harold Dowsley, of Prescott, met a similar end while attempting (with three companions) to run a difficult piece of water in the Cobalt district. Only one of the four managed to reach safety.

Both men were popular members of their year and will be greatly missed about the college halls and lecture rooms.

The second annual directory of Science graduates and students, issued during the past summer, was a credit to the energetic secretary, G. J. McKay. That this directory is filling a long-felt want is testified to by the fact that the Dean of McGill Science Faculty has written for copies and particulars with the intention of instituting something similar there.

It too often happens that men after graduating, and through no fault of their own, get out of touch with their old classmates, so that if for no other reason than that it furnishes a list of up-to-date addresses, it proves a doubly welcome pamphlet. But it must be borne in mind that to be perfectly complete and correct, the co-operation of all graduates and undergraduates is absolutely necessary. So don't be backward in supplying the secretary with all the information possible regarding your work and change of address. It may be to your own advantage some day.

AN HEROIC ACT.

A Queen's student, who held an important position on one of the large lake steamers, performed an act of heroism this summer that won for him the praise and admiration of the five hundred passengers aboard the boat that evening. When the steamer, one dark evening during the later summer, was entering a narrow

port on the lake, another smaller craft, also inward bound with forty passengers, collided with it on the port side, amidships, just abaft the wheel.

The young gentleman in question was in slumberland when the accident occurred, but the shock woke him up. Rushing to the port window he perceived a woman in a perilous position, and with great presence of mind, utterly regardless of all danger to himself, he exerted his utmost strength, reached through the window and grasped her exhausted form, thereby saving her from a watery grave. The hero is a native of a neighboring town and is a popular member of the Engineering Society, which heard with great pride of his act of heroism.

Ladies. .

AGAIN we have gathered together in the old familiar halls, again the cloak-room is full of hurrying, book-laden girls, and the Levana room is the scene of laughter and chat, the one spot where sorrows are forgotten. We have welcomed all the old friends with many a smile and hand-clasp and merry greeting. But in all the pleasure of this joyful re-union, we do not forget the new girls, those who may feel a little strange among us all, those to whom the halls and class-rooms are not so familiar. We welcome the girls of '12 to Queen's, to the Levana Society, to the Y.W.C.A., and to all the work and play of our college life. We are all Queen's girls, first, last and always. May this thought be our bond of union, and may the freshettes never think that they are not needed. We need them now, and, still more, it is to them we look to take up the work which the others must lay down, year by year.

Another and still another! Not only graduates, but even undergraduates! Last summer witnessed the marriage, on June 27th, of Miss C. E. L. Holland to Mr. J. T. Swift. Also that of Miss Edna Davidson to 'a man out west'—and both these girls were '09!

Quite a number of the "old girls" among the undergrads, will not return to Queen's this fall, though they hope to come "another year." Among these is Miss Jennie Elliott, '09, who was to have been on the staff of the JOURNAL this year. Miss B. Alford, '09, has decided to remain in Regina this winter. Miss Anna Lesslie, '09, Miss Dorothy Robertson, '09, and Miss Florence Turner, '10, are also among those who will not return this fall.

THOSE NEW REGULATIONS.

Small and Youthful Freshette—But I very much want to take Philosophy this year.

G. Y. (thoughtfully)—All children cry for Castoria!

Convr. Look-out Committee—Yes, Miss M—nd, I came down here to meet every train this afternoon.

Freshman—And did you meet many freshmen?

They say that a lively freshette
 At the station by seniors was met,
 But she seemed fairly mild
 Till she called one "Dear child,"
 She'll soon need a squelching—you'd better believe.

The first meeting of the Y.W.C.A. for the year '08-'09 was held on Friday, Oct. 2nd, in the Levana room. The prospects for the coming year are bright, if one may judge by the splendid attendance at this first meeting. Many of the old friends have either left or have not come in yet, but the many new girls give promise of work to be taken up and carried on in the future.

Mrs. Ross, our honorary president, was present and spoke to the girls, welcoming the old faces and the new ones to Queen's and to the Y.W., and giving many useful hints as to what such an education should mean to a girl. Miss Muir, the president of the Society spoke also, welcoming the new girls, and offering them all the help that the Y.W. could give in settling any questions or doubts which the new life might bring.

The first meeting of the Levana Society for the year was held on Thursday, Oct. 8th. The meeting was postponed from Wednesday because of the games, but did not meet the usual fate of postponed meetings, for the Levana room was crowded, many of the girls having to be contented with a lowly position upon the floor. The business was first disposed of and then material for mortar boards was handed round to the freshettes, and the juniors busied themselves with giving directions. At the close of the meeting ice cream and cake were served by the Programme Committee.

Alumni.

Dr. W. Beggs, B.A., '08, who has been acting as house surgeon in the Kingston General Hospital since the beginning of the year, has bought out the practice of Dr. Martin in Kemptville.

G. E. Meldrum, B.A., left town on Saturday, Oct. 10, for Moose Jaw, Sask., where he has accepted a fine position in the Collegiate Institute. G. B. Stillwell, M.A., is also on the same collegiate staff as science teacher.

G. A. Platt, M.A., '05, is attached to the *Evening Journal*, Ottawa, on the reportorial staff. "Gar" writes that he finds journalism much to his taste, and we are glad to hear that the editorial department have shown him that they value highly his services.

D. I. McLeod, B.A., after spending some time this summer on two or three different newspapers, is now settled in Ottawa, and is on the business staff of the *Evening Journal*. It ought to seem like old times to "D. I." and "Gar" to be working together again on a "Journal."

We are glad to welcome Mr. W. W. Swanson, M.A., '05, back to the old fold. After spending three years in post-graduate work in political science at Chicago

University, he obtained his Ph.D. this spring. He comes back to us as assistant professor of political science. Judging by the high recommendations with which he returns, we know that he has not disappointed the high expectations that his fellow-students had of him when he left in 1905.

Miss Wilhelmina Gordon, M.A., '05, left Kingston a few weeks ago for Somerville College, Oxford, England, where she will pursue advanced studies in English literature. Previous to her departure for Oxford, Miss Gordon spent some weeks in preparatory work at Chicago University. After attending at Queen's, Bryn Mawr, Chicago, and Oxford, she must have seen college life in many varied phases. We wish her the highest success in her work in England.

Mr. L. L. Bolton, M.A., B.Sc., was in town for a couple of days just previous to the opening of college. He is now mineralogist with the Lake Superior Corporation, Sault Ste. Marie, and is well satisfied with his work.

J. M. Macdonnell, M.A. (Queen's), B.A. (Oxon.), has returned from Oxford, bringing an English degree back with him. After remaining at home for a short time he left for Toronto, to study law at Osgoode Hall.

C. W. Livingston, B.A., '07, is now in Toronto at Osgoode Hall. "Chas." reports a good time and is much interested in his work.

It is rumored that A. Carr-Harris, B.Sc., '05, and Miss Marion McLean, B.A., '06, will about Christmas time swear matrimonial allegiance to each other. If this is so, it is another conclusive proof of the truth of the statement that Queen's College is like E. B. Eddy's match factory.

M. U. Ferguson, B.Sc., '05, has been appointed city engineer of Stratford.

Arthur V. Wood, B.A., is attending lectures at Osgoode Hall, and Edward Wood is registered at the Medical College, Toronto.

Dr. William Smith, '05, of Wilgard, N.Y., was in town for a few days, and paid the JOURNAL a visit. "Heck" is specializing in brain pathology there, and is doing well.

Norman McLeod, B.A., '05, spent a few days here, two or three weeks ago. After spending a couple of years in the teaching profession in the North-West, Norman has decided to go into a financial concern and sell stocks and bonds to gullible humanity.

G. C. Bateman, B.Sc., '05, was also in town this summer. It is well known that last spring he committed matrimony, and the reports are that he has been living happily ever since. Congratulations, Cecil.

It is rumored about the college halls that H. P. May, M.A., has also joined the ranks of the benedicts. Humphrey apparently did this in his usual quiet manner, for the reports have an air of uncertainty about them. We hope, however, that they are true.

The year '05 has witnessed its share of Hymen's festivals since graduation. Such highly respected members as D. D. Cairns, B.Sc., N. F. Black, M.A., H. P. May, M.A., G. C. Bateman, B.Sc., A. G. Penman, W. L. Laird, have found that in union there is strength. If the pace set is continued, it is probable that by the time of the '05 re-union in 1915, both sides of the house will be about equally represented.

W. A. Kennedy, B.A., '04, returned to college this fall. The last few years he spent in Turkey, where Lawson Chambers is also situated. Now, however, Mr. Kennedy is going to finish his divinity course and is also beginning a course in medicine. The JOURNAL notes with pleasure that "Bill" has also taken unto himself a help-mate.

C. R. Graham, after cleaning up the humanities, has registered in Medicine.

N. B. Wormwith, M.A., '05, is attached to the Fisheries Commission, Ottawa, under Mr. John S. Ewart. "Bluntschli" is keenly interested in his work, and we have learned from other sources that the Commission is highly delighted with "Norm." In all probability he will visit "The Hague" in the near future.

Lorne M. McDougall, M.A., Ph.D., left a short time ago for Harvard, where he will pursue his studies in psychology, under Dr. Hugo Münsterberg.

G. G. Dobbs, B.Sc., '06, re-visited Kingston this spring. He is now a mining engineer at the Bessemer mines in Alabama. "Pete" has decided that southern climates are too warm for him, and he is going to come north next summer.

George Clark Valens, B.A., left this fall for Winnipeg, where he has begun the study of law in the Manitoba Law School.

We read with regret of the loss sustained by Robert Potter, B.Sc., '07, this summer, in the disastrous fire at Fernie, B.C., where "Bob" was city engineer. Judging by reports that reached the east, he may be glad that he escaped with his life.

Congratulations to S. T. Schofield, M.A., B.Sc., who, after spending the summer with the Geological Survey, Ottawa, has obtained a fellowship in geology in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.

ARTS.

A series of lectures on the English Bible, Old and New Testaments, especially intended for Arts students, will be given by Profs. Jordan and Scott, beginning about Nov. 9. Fuller information will be given in the next issue.

Education.

THE second session of the Faculty of Education opened with an increased attendance of students. Every faculty in Queen's has made rapid growth during past years, and it is an encouraging fact that this important new branch of the work she has undertaken is also attracting wider attention. Indeed, we feel assured that, with the efficient staff in charge, and because of the prestige of the university in all her lines, the ranks of Education will continue to draw in greater numbers from those who have an aptitude for this kind of work. And it is our hope that Queen's will thus do much to raise the profession of teaching to the level among the professions which the very nature of the work demands.

Quite a large number of this year's class are graduates or undergraduates in Arts; but to the majority of us, perhaps, university life is a new experience. To these latter we especially extend a hearty welcome. We wish them to feel that

they are a part of the whole student body, and that, as such, it is a duty to take a keen interest in all phases of student life, and a privilege to imbibe that spirit of loyalty to truth for which Queen's in all her history has been famous. They should subscribe for the JOURNAL, which is the students' organ, and keep closely in touch with the common interests of the university as a whole. Queen's will then be to each what she has been to all her loyal sons and daughters—a "true Alma Mater."

In past years the editors of the various columns of the JOURNAL frequently appealed to the students of their Faculties for aid in making these columns as representative as possible. We venture to make a similar appeal now to the students of Education. Any contributions which reflect from the teacher's point of view life within the college or without, humorous or otherwise, will be appreciated.

Literary.

IT is a remarkable and interesting fact that the two great contemporary poets of the later Victorian era, Tennyson and Browning, should each have set his seal, as it were, on his work, giving in his latest poem his farewell to the world. It would seem as though both realized that their message was spoken and their duty done, and the time had come to fold up the manuscripts and lay by the pen. Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar" is more or less familiar to all:

"Sunset and evening star
And one clear call for me,
And may there be no moaning of the bar,
When I put out to sea;

"But such a tide as, moving, seems asleep,
Too full for sound or foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep,
Turns again home.

"Twilight and evening bell
And after that the dark,
And may there be no sadness of farewell,
When I embark.

"For though from out our bourne of time and place
The tide may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crossed the bar."

This beautiful little lyric has few equals in the English language for the perfection of its art and the melody of its phrasing. It might, short as it is, be taken

as an example of Tennyson's work on its artistic side, of the exquisite finish he carefully gave to all which he produced.

Browning's poem, the "Epilogue to Asolando," was published at London on the very day of the poet's death in Venice, a fact which gives a rather weird impressiveness to the opening lines, as if they were actually a message from the grave:

At the midnight in the silence of the sleep-time,
 When you set your fancies free,
 Will they pass to where—by death, fools think imprisoned—
 Low he lies who once so loved you, whom you loved so?
 —Pity me?

Oh to love so, be so loved, yet so mistaken!
 What had I on earth to do
 With the slothful, with the mawkish, the unmanly?
 Like the aimless, helpless, hopeless, did I drivel.
 —Being—who?

One who never turned his back but marched breast forward,
 Never doubted clouds would break,
 Never dreamed, tho' right were worsted, wrong would triumph,
 Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
 Sleep to wake.

No, at noonday in the bustle of man's work-time
 Greet the unseen with a cheer!
 Bid him forward, breast and back as either should be,
 "Strive and thrive!" cry "Speed,—fight thee on, fare ever,
 There as here!"

The "Epilogue" lacks much of the beauty of "Crossing the Bar" and it too may be taken as a type of Browning's art, with its rougher and more barbaric rhythms and its meaning at times painfully involved and obscure. The poems, too, are excellent expressions of the spirit of the two men. All through their lives the constant researches of science had been sapping the foundations of the established belief. The doubts thus raised, Tennyson seemed to fear and to fly from, clinging to the last to the faith of his fathers and trusting that his mind would be at rest, when finally he came to "cross the bar." Browning, the stronger intellect, does not fear to probe and face his doubts, believing that if men but keep fighting on they will win through to the light at last; that salvation lies in battle alone and not in flight or quiescence.

ON FIRST COMING TO QUEEN'S.

In Asian lands I made a long sojourn,
 And yet the fame of Queen's was wafted there;
 Her lusty progeny were everywhere
 And ever did their hearts with homage burn:
 They spoke of Grant, and made their breasts an urn
 In which to keep his memory from impair.
 Such zealous loyalty made me declare
 That to their shrine I, too, my steps would turn.
 I see it now. The stately mansions shine
 In the soft sunset afterglow, like piles
 Of burnished silver; while the graceful tower
 Soars heavenward. The buildings, argentine,
 Form a fit housing for the Soul that files
 Through all the lonely chambers at this hour!

C. W. LAWRENCE.

In a recent number of Harper's Magazine there appeared the following short poem by Josephine Preston Peabody. The dominant note is one of pathos and sincerity, accompanied by a few beautiful touches of freshness. Ninety-nine people out of every hundred would pass the market day after day and never notice the aspect of the place, which is so truly depicted in these few lines. This shows the extent to which custom blinds us, for there is no doubt that a person who had never heard of a market and did not know its purpose, would on first sight of one be immediately struck by the varied display of once sportive creatures, now hung and offered for sale as human food. Some one has described the poetic faculty as the ability to look at things as if seeing them for the very first time; if this is so, surely there is something here that has the ring of true poetry:

"MARKET."

"I went to market yesterday,
 And it is like a Fair
 Of everything you like to see:
 But nothing live is there.
 The Pigeons, hanging up to eat,—
 And Rabbits, by their little feet!—
 And no one seemed to care.

"And there were Fishes out in rows,
 Bright ones of every kind;
 And some were pink, and silver too:
 But all of them were blind.
 Yes, everything you want to touch;
 It would not make you happy, much;—
 But no one seemed to mind.

"And oh, I saw a lovely deer!—
 Only its eyes were blurred,
 And hanging by it, very near,
 A beautiful great Bird;
 So I could smooth his feathers through,
 And kiss them (very softly) too,
 And oh, he never stirred!"

Athletics.

THE month of October is largely set aside by the student body for out-of-door sports. Acquaintance is formed or renewed to a great extent, on campus or tennis court. That is part of the reason why athletics occupy such an important place in college life. You can't help having an added respect for the man you have trained beside and played beside for a couple of weeks, and the judgment you form of him there is as likely to be a true one as that formed under other conditions. If this month is not one of very serious study, it is at least one of good healthy exercise and comradeship, and a good preparation for future hard work.

The work on the upper campus began early this year and the results have justified the innovation. It is a long time since a Queen's team faced its first game in as good condition as that which represents us at Ottawa on Saturday, Oct. 10. By the time the JOURNAL is published this first game will be over. It would be presumptuous to prophesy the result without a better knowledge than we have of Ottawa College team, but it is safe to say that it will be a hard fought battle. The training has been good, the coaches and management have done their part, and the team is in good spirit. Here's success to us!

When one is commenting on the rugby situation, it is hard to forget the number of students who don't play the game but simply watch the practices. Not enough men have turned out yet to make it necessary to have another practice at the athletic field. It would be a great thing for football if some of the men who take their football second-hand would get out and make the men on the various teams work even harder for their places.

Tennis is improving rapidly at Queen's. Not only are there more men than formerly taking part in the game, but there is better tennis played. While one is glad to see a number of new men showing up well on the courts, it is even more gratifying to note the decided improvement in the play of some who have been here longer. Interest is added to the game by the fact that Queen's will play against R.M.C. on our own grounds on Wednesday, Oct. 14th, and also against Toronto on our own courts on Saturday, Oct. 17th.

With the present overcrowded condition of the courts, it is to be hoped that something can be done to the two so-called cinder courts. They have never been a success until they were turned into a bed of weeds this year. It should be pos-

sible to turn them into either grass or clay courts at a cost that would be trifling in comparison with the value two more courts would be to the students. Since all our other courts are grass, it would be better to have any new courts of the same kind, as the style of play on clay courts would be very different.

The outlook for association football is very good. The most promising feature of the situation is the number and quality of the new men turning out. The team put up a good fight last year, and should be even stronger this year. J. E. Carmichael has been elected captain, and is rapidly getting his men into shape.

The annual games were held on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 7th. There was close competition in most of the events. The year '09 won the inter-year championship, and the individual championship was won by Ken. Williams. It was a well deserved victory in both cases. H. G. Bertram broke the record for throwing the discus, 98 ft. 6½ in., and R. McKinnon raised the running broad jump record to 20 ft. 8½ in. Another feature of the day's sport was the splendid run made by Cadet Watts in the mile event. He is a strong runner and should do well even at longer distances. The following are the results of the various events:

1. Running High Jump—1st Cadenhead, 5 ft. 2¾ in.; 2nd, Cadet Arnoldi; 3rd, Cadet Hutton.
2. Hundred Yard Dash—1st, Williams, 11 sec.; 2nd, Ramsay; 3rd, J. McKinnon.
3. Throwing Discus—1st, H. G. Bertram, 98 ft. 6½ in.; 2nd, J. McKinnon; 3rd, A. Bertram.
4. 220-Yard Dash—1st, Williams, 25 sec.; 2nd, Cadet McKenzie; 3rd, Cadet Burnham.
5. Pole Vault—1st, Saint, 8 ft. 6 in.; 2nd, Letherland; 3rd, McNeil.
6. Half-Mile Run—1st Cadet Lindsay, 2 min. 11 3-5 sec.; 2nd, Orr; 3rd, Skene.
7. Running Broad Jump—1st, J. McKinnon, 20 ft. 8½ in.; 2nd, Carmichael; 3rd, Williams.
8. Running Hop, Step and Jump—1st, Williams, 40 ft. 8½ in.; 2nd, Cadenhead; 3rd, J. McKinnon.
9. Shot Put (16 lbs.)—1st, J. McKinnon, 33 ft. 1 in.; 2nd, Williams; 3rd, Carmichael.
10. Quarter-Mile Run—1st, Orr, 56 2-5 sec.; 2nd, Carmichael; 3rd, Ramsay.
11. Throwing Hammer (16 lbs.)—1st Bertram, 88 ft. 9½ in.; 2nd, McKinnon.
12. 120-Yards Hurdles—1st, Saint, 20 sec.; 2nd, Cadenhead; 3rd, Wililams.
13. Mile Run—1st, Cadet Watts, 4 min. 54 sec.; 2nd, Cadet Lindsay; 3rd, Goodwin.
14. Team Relay Race—1st, '09; 2nd, '11; 3rd, '12.

QUEEN'S 11, 13; R.M.C. 1, 10.

On Saturday, October 10, the opening match of the intermediate series of inter-collegiate Rugby Football Union was played between Queen's 11 and R.M.C. 1, at Queen's athletic grounds, with the above result. The college team plainly proved their superiority at the game, but in the second half showed lack of training and consequent fatigue.

The Cadets were the heavier team, and were in the best of condition. Nevertheless, in the first half they found Queen's line almost impregnable, and the score at the end of the period was 13 to 4 in favor of Queen's. In the second half, however, Queen's were held down to the tune of 6 to 0, and at full time the game was in doubt every minute.

Queen's worked well all through, but needed a little more team work. They were handicapped in many places and deserve great credit for their victory. Cormack and Leekie deserve special mention, for they certainly played scintillating ball. The teams lined up as follows:

Queen's (13)—Full back, Cormack; halves, McKenzie, Leekie, Smith; quarter, Meikle; scrummage, B. Smith, Reid, Omund; inside wings, McKay, Houston; middle wings, Clarke, Thompson; outside wings, Marcelles, Young.

Cadets (10)—Full, Meredith; halves, McKenzie, Green, Boswell; quarter, Read; scrummage, Young, Ringwood, Holt; inside wings, Hutton, Rogers; middle wings, Parr, Arnoldi; outside wings, Goodeve, Reiffenstein.

Referee, Charles Moxley; umpire, W. Bearance.

QUEEN'S, 14; OTTAWA, 7.

Queen's sprung a decided surprise on Ottawa College, winning a clean, well-contested game by the score of 14 to 7. College won the toss and played with the sun. Queen's were evidently nervous at the start and hardly five minutes elapsed before Smith secured a touch for College, which was not converted. This was just what was needed to brace Queen's up and from that on they had the better of the play, the ball being in College territory nearly all the time. Half time score was 5-3 in favor of Ottawa College.

Shortly after the opening of this half College secured another point by forcing Crawford to rouge, and a few minutes later Queen's did the same trick. Elliott brought the whole crowd to their feet by blocking Bawlf's kick and going over for a touch. After some minutes of play in midfield "Hughie" got away for a magnificent run of forty yards for a touch which was not converted, the ball striking the bar for the second time. College secured the last point, Williams being forced to rouge.

NOTES.

Ottawa found Queen's heavy line impregnable, failing repeatedly to make any material gain by bucking.

Queen's tackling is away ahead of what it was last year.

Ken Williams can out-punt Bawlf easily.

For two small men, Moran and Crawford made remarkable gains by bucking. Mr. Crothers is to be congratulated on the team—and the team on their coach.

Queen's team, though much improved over the past few seasons, still has some things to learn. Their following-up on Williams' kicks was slow. They might well take a leaf out of Ottawa's book in this respect.

It would look much better if the team would come from the dressing-room to the field in a squad, go through their signals quietly and then return to their dressing-room until play is called. Circus stunts in front of the grand stand before play starts are not worthy of them.

Music.

THE various musical clubs of the college are now beginning their practices and are looking forward to having a very successful year. Last year was one of the most successful for a number of years, and if those students who feel that they are possessed of musical talent will turn out regularly and support their clubs, this success will certainly be repeated. A special invitation is extended to first year students to turn out. Do not hesitate because you think you cannot sing or play well enough, everyone is welcomed, and you will find that the musical training acquired will well repay you for the two hours a week spent in practice. Notices of all practices will be kept posted on the bulletin boards.

The first practice of the Students' Orchestra was held on Thursday, October 8th in Convocation Hall. It was well attended, most of last year's members being on hand, but several have graduated and these will be greatly missed. A number of new men have turned out, but there are several vacancies yet to fill. First violin and wood wind instrument players will be particularly welcomed. Mr. Telgmann has again been appointed conductor for the year. Until further notice, practices will be held Tuesday, 7-8.30, and Thursday at 5.00 in Convocation Hall.

MALE GLEE CLUB.

Now that we are back again, beginning the term of '08-'09, the executive of the Male Glee Club wish to extend a hearty welcome to all. To the former members of this club we need only say that this year it is our aim to have one of the best, if not altogether the best year in the history of this organization, and in order to accomplish it your help is needed, and we know you will respond. Those who have come in for the first time this year and who have any musical talent are especially welcome. There is a place for each singer, no matter what part he may sing, but especially those who sing first tenor or first bass should join the club. New music is taken up each year, and besides the enjoyment derived from practice—and every singer enjoys singing—there is the training and developing of the voice which must follow regular and systematic practice. Good instruction is

given and we feel confident that you will be benefited by these two hours practice each week. So come to our first practice and keep it up until the close of the season.

The Ladies' Glee Club will very shortly resume its work for the coming year under the able direction of Miss Singleton. We hope to see our old members back and extend a very hearty invitation to any new students who are interested in this branch of art. The splendid work accomplished during the past year was fully realized at the annual concert, and might it be here suggested that in future, not solely at that important event, but on the programme of any other of the college functions the Ladies' Glee Club should be capable and willing to take its part.

Gems of English Prose and Verse.

Life of Life! thy lips enkindle
 With their love the breath between them ;
 And thy smiles, before they dwindle,
 Make the cold air fire,—then screen them
 In those looks where whoso gazes
 Faints, entangled in their mazes.

Child of Light! thy lips are burning
 Through the vest that seems to hide them,
 As the radiant lines of morning
 Through the clouds, ere they divide them ;
 And this atmosphere divinest
 Shrouds thee wheresoe'er thou shinest.

Fair are others ; none beholds thee
 (But thy voice sounds low and tender,
 Like the fairest), for it folds thee
 From the sight—that liquid splendour ;
 And all feel, yet see thee never,
 As I feel now, lost forever !

Lamp of Earth! where'er thou movest,
 Its dim shapes are clad with brightness,
 And the souls of whom thou lovest
 Walk upon the winds with lightness,
 Till they fail, as I am failing,
 Dizzy, lost, yet unbewailing.

—Shelley, "Prometheus Unbound."

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OFFICIAL CALENDAR
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(IN PART)
FOR THE YEAR 1908

October:

1. Night Schools open (Session 1908-1909). Reg. 16. Notice by Trustees of cities, towns, incorporated villages and township Boards to Municipal Clerks to hold Trustee elections on same day as Municipal elections, due. [P.S. Act, sec. 61 (1)]. (*On or before 1st October*).
31. Inspectors' application for Legislative aid for Free Text Books to Rural Schools. (*Not later than 1st November*).

November:

9. KING'S BIRTHDAY (Monday).

December:

1. Last day for appointment of School Auditors by Public and Separate School Trustees. [P. S. Act, sec. 22 (1); S. S. Act, sec. 28 (5)]. (*On or before 1st December*). Municipal Clerks to transmit to County Inspectors statement showing whether or not any county rate for Public School purposes has been placed upon Collector's roll against any Separate School supporter. [P. S. Act, sec. 72 (1); S. S. Act, sec. 52]. (*Not later than 1st December*).
8. Returning Officers named by resolution of Public School Board. [P. S. Act, sec. 60 (2)]. (*Before 2nd Wednesday in December*). Legislative grant payable to Trustees of Rural Public and Separate Schools in Districts, second instalment. [D. E. Act, sec. 23 (5)]. (*On or before 1st December*). Last day for Public and Separate School Trustees to fix places for nomination of Trustees. [P. S. Act, sec. 60 (2); S. S. Act, sec. 31 (5)]. (*Before 2nd Wednesday in December*).
9. County Model Schools Examination begins. (*During the last week of the Session*).
14. Local Assessment to be paid Separate School Trustees. [S. S. Act, sec. 58]. (*Not later than 14th December*).
15. County Model Schools close. Reg. 58. (*Close on 15th day of December*).
15. Municipal Councils to pay Secretary-Treasurers of Public School Boards all sums levied and collected in township. [P. S. Act, sec. 71 (1)]. (*On or before 15th December*). County Councils to pay Treasurers of High Schools. [H. S. Act, sec. 33]. (*On or before 15th December*).
18. Provincial Normal Schools close (First term). (*End 18th day of December*).
22. High Schools, first term, and Public and Separate Schools close. [H. S. Act, sec. 45; P. S. Act, sec. 96; S. S. Act, sec. 81]. (*End 22nd December*).
24. Last day for notice of formation of new School sections to be posted by Township Clerks. [P. S. Act, sec. 12 (5)]. (*Six days before last Wednesday in December*).

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Arr. Woodstock	7.18 "
" London	8.00 "
" Chatham	9.42 "
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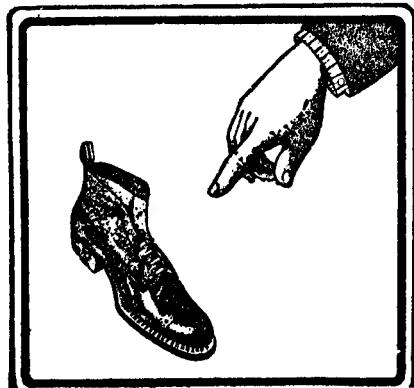
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